1	DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY					
2	NATIONAL	PETROLEUM COUNCIL	MEETIN	G		
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6				Wednesday,		
7				April 21,		
8				9:00 a.m.		
9		APPEARANCES:				
10	JOHN F. BOOKOUT, Chairman					
11	ROBERT MOSBACHER, Vice-Chairman					
12	HON. JAMES B. EDWARDS, Secretary of Energy					
13 14	HON. WILLIAM A. VAUGHAN, Assistant Secretary, Environmental Protection Agency, Safety and Energy Preparedness					
15		MARSHALL W. NICHO	OLS, Ex	- ecutive Dire	ctor	
16		ALTON W. WHITEHOU	JSE, JR	., Chairman,	Environmenta	ı]
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CHAIRMAN BOOKOUT: Good morning, Ladies and Gentlemen, and welcome to our 83rd meeting of the National Petroleum Council.

You have before you a copy of this morning's agenda.

Our first item of business is calling of the roll. It requires one-third of the membership to represent a quorum. Looking around the room it's obvious that we have more than the required number here for the quorum. Therefore, I would suggest that we dispense with the calling of the roll. To ensure an accurate counting, however, if you haven't reported your presence yet, you will be asked to do that before you depart this morning.

Now I would like to introduce those at the table.

On the far end, my far right end of the table is Robert

Mosbacher. He's Vice-Chairman of the Council. Next to Bob
is Al Whitehouse, Chairman of NPC Committee on Environmental
Conservation. If you come to this end of the table, of course

Marshall Nichols, Executive Director of the Council. Next is
the Honorable William A. Vaughan, Assistant Secretary of
Energy for the Environmental Protection Agency, Safety and
Emergency Preparedness. And next is the Honorable James B.
Edwards, Secretary of Energy, and Co-Chairman of the Council.

Now over the past two years Secretary Edwards has become a well known and respected leader in the world energy arena. He has ably represented the Department's views in this

country before Congress and abroad, before the International Energy Agency and United Nations.

Mr. Secretary, I would like to say that all of us have appreciated your leadership and concern for the National Petroleum Council, and we are so very pleased and honored to have you with us again this morning.

Since the last meeting of the Council we appointed several new members and we would like to call on you at this time if you choose to introduce those members and address the Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen, the Honorable James B. Edwards, Secretary of Energy.

(Applause)

SECRETARY EDWARDS: Thank you very much. Thank you for your warm introduction. It's nice to be met so warmly.

After I left your reception last night I was over at the Egyptian Embassy where they honored John Swearingen, and it was a very hospitable evening and a great group of people and I enjoyed it tremendously until the alarm clock went off this morning.

We had a meeting over at the White House at 7:30, so we have been at it a good while, but it was a delightful evening at your reception and over at the Egyptian Embassy.

I want to take this opportunity to reaffirm my support for this Council. I think it's a fine example of how

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Government and business have been able to work together.

And we would like for you to take over even more of the responsibility for research and development later on down the line, whenever you feel like you would like to enter into that endeavor. We are trying to cut back on our costs as we close down our Department, so maybe that would be something you could give some special attention to in the future.

I'd like to recognize the new members that we have appointed since our last meeting. Bruce Calder of Bruce Calder, Incorporated; Tom Chilton of Colonial Pipeline Company in Atlanta; Jilianan Cowden from JAL Ranch; Jane Ray Dietrich, Dietrich Enterprises; Bert Golden, Golden Engineering, Incorporated; Henry Goodrich, Sonat, Incorporated. He's absent I believe. I believe he wasn't able to be here this morning. John Hall, Ashland Oil; John, welcome. James Lee, Gulf Oil Corporation; Marijo Shide, she's with the General Federation of Women's Clubs. She was not able to be with us. Bruce Smart of the Continental Group. He's not able to be with us this morning. Irene Wischer of Panhandle Producing Company.

You know, I've heard so many dental stories since

I've been in Washington that I took great delight in a lawyer's

story I heard the other day told by the Ambassador to Mexico,

John Gavin, who isdoing a super job for us down there in

Mexico. But John tells the story of two men that were trying

to make a transcontinental flight in a balloon, and they got caught in a storm and they were tossed terribly by the storm, and as the storm subsided and things quieted down they were caught in the clouds and they didn't know where they were.

And they were drifting along the next morning and they looked down and saw a hole in the clouds and they dropped it down through that hole to try to find out where they were. And as they dropped down through the hole they saw two guys down below chipping up on a green.

One of the fellows in the balloon hollered down, "Hey down there, can you tell me where I am?" The fellow said, "You're in a balloon."

He turned to his friend and said, "It's a damn lawyer." The friend said, "Why do you say that fellow is a lawyer?" He said, "Because what he told me was absolutely correct and absolutely worthless."

Now this balloon story has another meaning. I think our whole society has been lost in a big cloud for some time. Some of us don't know where we are or where we're going and those of us who do think we know often feel like we shouldn't tell anybody.

During the last year that's begun to change, I think. We're beginning to understand where we are. I was asked the other day by a newspaper reporter why I believed that the energy crisis was over. I told him I had never said that and

if he ever quoted me as saying that I would take him to task.

But I also told him that I have told many audiences that the time is overdue to put behind us the siege mentality that has grasped us for too long. We seem to think everything is a crisis including lower oil prices.

Can you believe that now that prices are falling that's a crisis?

For years now we've all been complaining about how prices have been skyrocketing, and they have. Inflation has been terrible. You think lower prices and lower taxes would be applauded by everyone. Instead we have the prophets of doom who fill the commentary pages of the newspapers telling us that we are willing ourselves into a new crisis by allowing the conumser to buy gas for "only" \$1.10 a gallon. We're told that we need to artificially raise prices somehow.

And curiously, some of the same people who have complained for years about high oil company prices are the very same ones who are proposing solutions that will increase profits. Politics sure to make strange bedfellows. And I might add around Washington, bedfellows make strange politics. It's a little early for that one, I guess.

And we have people in Congress and elsewhere who want to raise taxes. We need to reduce the deficit, and fast. There is no question about that. But raising taxes either through delaying the income tax cut, an oil import fee, a BTU

fee, or any of the other schemes now being discussed, would have only one real effect: It would increase Government spending, more than it would reduce the deficit. I'm personally very much opposed to an import tax, and have told the President that.

As a matter of fact when I was Governor of South Carolina, I vetoed every tax increase that came across my desk, so that tells you how I feel about tax increases. And this Administration is here not to put more taxes on the backs of the American people, but to get the tax burden off your back and give you more freedom to say how you want to spend your money instead of how we in Government feel like you should spend your money.

As Treasury Secretary Regan likes to say, "Raising taxes does not balance budgets; raising taxes makes spending easier. Tax increases simply give the Federal Government more to spend on Federal programs that create constituencies for even greater spending." And I think all of you ought to have that typed up and framed and put across the door of your offices so that you'll be reminded of that every day.

I'm a conservative, but I'm also an optimist. When I spoke with you last December I told you that we still had plenty of energy problems, but that we had as many or more opportunities than we had problems. And I want to spend some time today talking with you about the opportunities we've

already taken advantage of. It's a very impressive list of accomplishments, of which all of us can be proud.

This Administration deserves some of the credit, but the real credit goes to the American people who acted rationally and intelligently. They did so despite all the Federal programs that were aimed at making people do what a bunch of regulators didn't think they would do on their own.

I was surprised to see the other day twin editorials in the local newspaper that blatantly contradicted each other. The first one said, and I quote, "Over the past couple of years, Americans have proved to themselves that without hardship or even great inconvenience, they can do with less oil." Why did they conserve? The editorial says, and I quote again, "It's mainly a response to higher prices."

Whoever wrote that editorial was absolutely correct, like the lawyer hollering up to the balloon. But then the next editorial chastises the Department of Energy for coming up with, and I quote, "The ultimate bureaucratic solution to a tricky legal problem." And I guess I should take that as a compliment, but I don't think the Post would really mean it as such.

What they meant is that we need Government regulations on appliance standards because, and I quote again, "Congress found that higher energy prices alone would not induce as much improvement in efficiency" as was justified. Now which is it?

Do prices work or not? We think they do.

We want ballooners and everyone else to know where we are; and were we want to be is in the middle of a thriving free market economy. If it hadn't been for the President's decision to decontrol oil in January 1981, we would be paying more for gasoline now than we are and we'd be importing more oil. The best advertising ever done for the free market philosophy is the gasoline price signs in front of those stations. In some places, dealers have even broken the symbolic dollar a gallon mark.

Now I'm very proud of what we accomplished in the last year. 1981 was one of the most important years in the history of oil. I'd like to review with you briefly some of the things we did together. And as I told some of the press that was interviewing me the other day, I told my press girl, I said would you please get a list of our accomplishments and leak it to the press so they'll talk about the accomplishments instead of all the negative stuff that they talk about every day in the press. And I would just like to review this list for you because I'm very proud of it.

We decontrolled oil.

We saw the fruits of conservation and efficiency take hold, with oil imports reaching an eleven year low.

We saw confrontation between producers and suppliers and suppliers and consumers supplanted by the old, but

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superior laws of supply and demand. OPEC's economists are all busy relearning Adam Smith's theories.

We saw the share of non-OPEC oil increase.

We saw domestic drilling and seismic activity break records, perhaps historic ones. And I know that's off a little bit now, but I'm sure that's a temporary thing.

We saw the accelerated opening of the outer continental shelf and of public lands.

We saw 336,000 barrels a day of oil added to the strategic petroleum reserve. Two weeks ago, we celebrated the 250 millionth barrel being pumped ashore down there at St. James' terminal in the Mississippi River. That's 140 million barrels more than we had when we took office, and that was a six year old program at that time.

We saw the Synthetic Fuels Corporation become operational, and we arranged for loan guarantees and price supports for three very critical projects.

We saw the removal of more than 1.1 million manhours of paperwork requirements and the elimination of more than 200 energy-related regulations taken off the books.

We saw Federal spending on energy reduced by nearly \$5 billion compared to what the previous Administration wanted to spend.

We saw the Government end subsidies for projects that are the responsibility of the private sector.

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We saw a new tax law passed by Congress. A law that will make more capital available for development and put incentive back into the economic system.

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And we saw efforts to dismantle the Department of Energy. We've already pretty much dismantled some of the parts of the Department of Energy that we no longer need. Now we need to merge the residual into the Department of Commerce, and I hope you all will help me do that so I can get back home and do a little fishing sometime soon.

To me that's a very impressive list of accomplishments. The year 1981 was the year of oil. Now we have breathing space and we can afford a little time, now that prices are down, to think about the future. But easy does it. What we learned last year is that the free market works. What we need to do this year is to keep it working. We need to be sure that we all understand a couple of basic points.

One is that the present lull in prices won't last.

The price of oil and other hydrocarbons is on an upward curve.

No one should change their long-term assumptions about that.

The second point is that even though our net crude imports for the last four weeks have been averaging about 3.3 million barrels a day, half of what they were just five years ago. Demand will go up. Stocks will have to be replenished and the economy is going to take off. New car sales are starting to go up, as are miles driven. We're not

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about to see demand skyrocket because the new cars on the road will be far more efficient than the ones they replace, but demand is going to rise somewhat.

The third point is so long as any sector of our economy is heavily dependent on oil, we are still vulnerable to supply disruptions. And as long as any of our friends and allies are dependent, we are also dependent.

I want to leave you with a few reminders, and that is, we can't afford to drawdown our stocks too far. We can't afford to encourage consumption of more oil. We can't afford to alter medium and long-term projections about price and demand. We can't afford to abandon our commitments to develop new technologies. And we can't afford to forget about emergency planning. Industry has to be prepared for future disruptions.

This Administration expects industry to assume more of the responsibility for assuring that the American people have an adequate oil supply. Our distrubution system is an absolute marvel and there is no better time to let it work than during a crisis.

I'm convinced we're well on the way toward easing our energy problems. Last year was the year of oil. This year is the year to start revitalizing for the nuclear industry. We expect very shortly to pass waste management legislation and to move ahead on other fronts. During the next few months,

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I'm confident we will accomplish a great deal more.

We should all be very proud of what we've done. As a member of the Cabinet, I want as much of the credit as possible to go to this Administration. But, at the same time, I feel strongly that the Government always wants to take the credit for what the American people have, in their wisdom, done themselves. If I were in a position to dedicate this year, I'd dedicate it to the American people who have finally been given a chance to prove how much wiser they are than the Government thinks they are. I think we're out of the clouds, and even though some of us don't want to say it out loud, we all know where we really are. Let's keep it that way and move America ahead.

It's nice being with you this morning. I wish I could stay longer. I'll stay for a few minutes and respond to any questions any of you may have, but I just want to thank you sincerely for all the support you've given me during these rocky 14 or 15 months I've been here. It's been very very meaningful to me that you have stood behind me and given me so much advice, and I really do appreciate it.

Thank you.

(Applause)

CHAIRMAN BOOKOUT: Thank you, Mr. Secretary. Are there questions?

(No response)

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CHAIRMAN BOOKOUT: Thank you very much, and we congratulate you on your accomplishments. We think they are most impressive, and we thank you very much for taking your time to be with us this morning, and we understand your busy schedule and regret you cannot remain with us, but that is the way it is.

Thank you very much.

Our next agenda item is to hear from Al Whitehouse on his Environmental Conservation Committee report. We will hear today the final report.

MR. WHITEHOUSE: Thank you John.

The Committee on Environmental Conservation has adopted a final report on the subject of environmental conservation and the oil and gas industry, and our product is before you today for your consideration and vote.

In spite of the size of that volume that you have that's in place, my presentation this morning will be brief, primarily because the substance of the Committee's findings and conclusions was contained in the overview volume which was approved by this group during the meeting last December.

The draft under consideration today was mailed to you for your review on March 26th. It's intended that each volume, that is the overview and the full report, can stand alone.

The Executive Summary, Chapter One (General

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Considerations), and Chapter Eight (Other Issues of the 1980's) of this second volume are verbatim reprints from the overview volume. The other six chapters support and document the findings and conclusions presented in the overview and contain many references and notes. It's hoped that this will be to some degree a useful research document.

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Three of these chapters present detailed descriptions of the operations and environmental considerations of the three industry segments (exploration and production; refining; and storage, transportation, and marketing). The remaining three chapters concern the cross-cutting issues of product use, fate and effects of spills, and energy facility siting.

In addition, an appendix present comments on the Department of Energy's 1980 report entitled, "Synthetic Fuels and the Environment". An index will be included in the printed report to facilitat its use as a reference tool.

In concluding my remarks, I want to thank my

Committee members and their staffs who have labored over the

past year and a half to prepare this report. The subject of

the environment may recede from prominence in the press from

time to time, but it's always a matter of great importance

to the petroleum industry. I believe the NPC's report docu
ments well our progress and our concerns in this area, and I

sincerely thank all of those who worked with me on it.

Mr. Chairman, I would move that the National

Petroleum Council adopt this proposed final report of the Committee on Environmental Conservation, subject to final 2 editing, which would not change the substance of any of the text. Thank you, Al. CHAIRMAN BOOKOUT: 5 Gentlemen, you've heard the motion that we adopt the 6 7 final report. Do I have a second? 8 VOICE: Second. 9 CHAIRMAN BOOKOUT: Are there any questions or comments that should be addressed to Mr. Whitehouse at this 10 time? 11 (No response) 12There being none, all those in CHAIRMAN BOOKOUT: 13 14 favor say aye. 15 (Unanimous response) 16 CHAIRMAN BOOKOUT: Nay? 17 (No response) The report is adopted. CHAIRMAN BOOKOUT: 18 Al, you and the Committee are to be commended for 19 preparing this comprehensive report and we do very much 20 appreciate all of the efforts that have gone into it and know 21 22 it will prove to be of considerable value in the industry. The next item of business this morning is to receive 23

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of that Committee, and he will now submit his Committee report.

a report from the Agenda Committee. A.V. Jones is Chairman

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MR. JONES: Chairman Bookout, and Ladies and

Gentlemen, at the Council's meeting last December, Secretary

Edwards mentioned in his remarks, his intention to ask the

Council to undertake several new studies. Specifically he

requested a reassessment of the Council's 1976 enhanced oil

recovery study and an analysis of the incentives needed to

encourage private sector development of the petroleum resources
in Third World Countries.

By letters dated March 10, 1982, and copies of these letters are in your information packets, the Secretary formally requested the Council to undertake these two studies. The Secretary also proposed a study of the industry's future manpower requirements, based on a suggestion which was made last year when our industry was facing an extremely tight manpower situation.

Pursuant to Section 7.1 of the Articles of
Organization of the Council, these requests were referred to
the Agenda Committee for consideration as to whether these
requests were proper and advisable for the Council to undertake. The Agenda Committee has considered these requests and
makes the following recommendation to the Council.

First, it is appropriate and advisable for the Council to reevaluate its 1976 enhanced oil recovery study in light of current technological, economics, and regulatory conditions. In making this recommendation the Committee notes

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that qualitative perspective on the 1976 study reflecting industry's recent experience will be useful.

The Committee believes that it would probably not be necessary to repeat the detailed basin by basin analysis which was used as the basis of the 1976 study.

Secondly, regarding the Third World petroleum development request, the Committee believes that it would be appropriate for the Council to analyze the factors which affect the decisions of the private sector to explore for and develop oil and gas in the Third World. The study's focus would be on the general decisions of measure which oil importing developing countries could take to encourage private sector involvement as well as more specific discussions of actions which the United States Government could take to encourage such activity.

The Department of Energy concurs with the Agenda Committee's determination that the request does not call for the Committee or the Council to conduct detailed resource assessment or to critique the programs and policies of identified countries.

Finally, the Committee acknowledges the general subject matter of the industry's manpower requirements and say that is an appropriate topic for the Council to undertake, recognizing several past NPC studies on the subject. However, in consultation with the Department of Energy, it is mutually

agreed that a new petroleum industry manpower assessment could not be productively completed at this time. It was noted that the dramatic changes in the employment outlook which have occurred in recent months, marking the situation too unsettled for a meaningful study.

The topic will be considered at an appropriate time in the future as conditions warrant.

Mr. Chairman, this is the report of the Agenda

Committee, and I move that it be adopted by the membership of
the National Petroleum Council.

CHAIRMAN BOOKOUT: Thank you, A.V. You've heard the motion to adopt the report submitted by Mr. Jones. Do I have a second?

VOICE: I second it.

CHAIRMAN BOOKOUT: Is there any discussion?

(No response)

CHAIRMAN BOOKOUT: All in favor say aye.

(Unanimous:response)

CHAIRMAN BOOKOUT: Nays?

(No response)

CHAIRMAN BOOKOUT: The report is adopted, and as has been customar in such things as this the Chairman will consider your favorable vote to supply the necessary manpower that the study would require, and I'll be drawing up rosters to be submitted to the Appointment Committee in that regard.

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Anyone having any wish or desire to be associated with the studies would be appreciated.

Next we have the report of the Finance Committee, but first let me say in addition to the Agenda Committee, the Council has three other administrative committees. Two of them, the Finance and the Nominating Committee are appointed annually by the Chairman and we will hear from both of those today. In 1982 we appointed the following to serve on the Finance Committee: Ted Burtis, Milt Copulos, John Foster, John Hall, Dean McGee, John McKinley, Cary Maguire, Fred Mayer, Boone Pickens, and Al Whitehouse, with John Phillips serving as Chairman. The Finance Committee has taken another look at the financial needs of the Council at yesterday's meeting. I think you will be very pleased, as you were last year, to hear from our able Chairman of the Finance Committee.

John, would you please present your report?

MR. PHILLIPS: Mr. Chairman, and members of the Council, the Finance Committee met yesterday to review the financial status of the Council. At our meeting we reviewed the calendar year 1981 financial statements, with representatives of Arthur Young and Company, the Council's independent outside accountants. I am pleased to report to you that the financial condition of the Council is excellent and that the accounting controls and procedures received high marks.

We then discussed a revised budget for calendar

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year 1982. At our last meeting you approved a budget of \$1.75 million. This budget included funds to undertake and complete two studies.

As you've heard this morning, we do indeed have two studies. However, we believe they will not be as costly as previously estimated. Therefore, we have reduced our calendar year '82 recommendation by \$125,000, to \$1,625,000. And at our last meeting we also recommended that total contributions be the same as last year's level. We now recommend that this total be reduced ten percent. This is the second ten percent reduction in two years, or a total of twenty percent.

Individual member contributions are based on relative company size. Since we will be updating our database on the company size information this year, individual contribution amounts may vary up or down from the total ten percent reduction. Accordingly, Mr. Chairman, the Finance Committee recommends that the Council approve at this time a calendar year '82 budget of \$1,625,000, 1982 fiscal year total contributions be ten percent less than 1981, and that additional expenditures if necessary be made from the contingency fund.

We also recommend that Arthur Young and Company be appointed as independent public accountants to examine the fiscal accounts of the organization for 1982.

Mr. Chairman, I move these action items be approved by the Council.

CHAIRMAN BOOKOUT: Thank you very much, John.

You've heard the motion. Would anyone else care to second it?

VOICE: I second it.

CHAIRMAN BOOKOUT: All signify their agreement by saying aye.

(Unanaimous response)

CHAIRMAN BOOKOUT: Thank you very much. We congratulate your committee for the fine service.

Now the members of the Nominating Committee are Jack Abernathy, Collis Chandler, Cliff Garvin, Bud Gertz, Floyd Gottwald, Fred Hartley, Dean McGee, John Miller, Frank Pitts, and John Kaneb with Bob Anderson serving as Chairman. At this time would Bob present the report of his Committee?

MR. ANDERSON: Gentlemen, the Nominating Committee met this morning and agreed on the following nominations and recommendations for officers, and chairmen and members of the Agenda and Appointment Committees of the Council. For Chairman, John Bookout; Vice-Chairman, Robert Mosbacher.

For the Agenda Committee, we nominate the following: Bill Carl, John Carver, Collis Chandler, Ed Cox, Cliff Garfin, Fred Hartlye, John McKinley, Dick O'Shields, John Swearingen and Al Whitehouse, with A.V. Jones continuing to serve as Chairman.

For the Appointment Committee, we nominate the

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following: Ralph Bailey, Ted Burtis, Jim Emison, Fred
Hamilton, Mary Hudson, Jake Jacoby, Jim Lee, Jeff Montgomery,
Boone Pickens, and Sid Petersen, with Harold Hoopman serving
as Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, this completes the report of the

Mr. Chairman, this completes the report of the Nominating Committee, and I move that the Council elect the foregoing slate for 1982.

CHAIRMAN BOOKOUT: Thank you. Is there a second?

VOICE: I second it.

CHAIRMAN BOOKOUT: All agree say aye.

(Unanaimous response)

CHAIRMAN BOOKOUT: Nays?

(No response)

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CHAIRMAN BOOKOUT: The report is adopted.

I appreciate your vote of confidence and Bob and I will look forward to serving another year.

I must say I'm kind of reminded of a survey I read recently about a professor that was trying to determine what the student body thought of his performance. When questioned, one student indicated, he said, "Well Professor Nobody really doesn'tunderstand the subject very well, because I see him occasionally glancing at his notes." And the second student observed, "Professor Nobody has no redeeming features that I can think of."

If I had one redeeming feature, it would be that I

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would try to keep the meetings short.

Ladies, and Gentlemen, I believe this brings us to our final agenda this morning, and does any Council Member have any matter to raise at this time in old business or new business?

Does any non-Council Member have any matter to raise at this time?

(No response)

CHAIRMAN BOOKOUT: There being no further business,

I'd like to announce to the press that the Council officers

will remain here at the head table to respond to any questions
on Council business that you may have.

Now do I have a motion for adjournment?

(Motion made and seconded.)

CHAIRMAN BOOKOUT: Thank you very much.

(Whereupon, at 9:40 a.m. the meeting was adjourned.)

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#### REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE

DOCKET NUMBER:

CASE TITLE: National Petroleum Council Meeting

HEARING DATE: April 21, 1982

LOCATION: Washington, D.C.

I hereby certify that the proceedings and evidence herein are contained fully and accurately on the tapes and notes reported by me at the hearing in the above case before Department of Energy and that this is a true and correct transcript of the same.

Date: April 22, 1982

Official Reporter Acme Reporting Company, Inc. 1411 K Street, N.W. Washington, D.C.

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